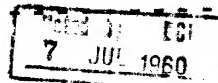


IMMEDIATE RELEASE

July 6, 1960

James C. Hagerty, Press Secretary to the President

THE WHITE HOUSE



DETERMINATION OF CUBAN SUGAR QUOTA

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

A PROCLAMATION

1. WHEREAS on December 17, 1959, the 1960 sugar quota for Cuba was determined pursuant to the Sugar Act of 1948, as amended (7 U.S.C. 1100 et seq.), at 3,119,655 short tons, raw value, of which 2,379,903 short tons, raw value, have heretofore been certified for entry, pursuant to regulations issued by the Secretary of Agriculture (7 CFR 817), leaving 739,752 short tons, raw value, not yet so certified; and

2. WHEREAS section 408(b)(1) of the Sugar Act of 1948, as amended by the act of July 6, 1960, entitled "An Act to Amend the Sugar Act of 1948, as Amended," provides that the President shall determine, notwithstanding any other provision of Title II of the Sugar Act of 1948, as amended, the quota for Cuba for the balance of calendar year 1960 and for the three-month period ending March 31, 1961, in such amount or amounts as he shall find from time to time to be in the national interest: Provided, however, That in no event shall such quota exceed such amount as would be provided for Cuba under the terms of Title II of the Sugar Act of 1948, as amended, in the absence of section 408(b); and

3. WHEREAS section 408(b)(1) of the Sugar Act of 1948, as amended, further provides that determinations made by the President thereunder shall become effective immediately upon publication in the Federal Register; and

4. WHEREAS, pursuant to section 408(b)(1) of the Sugar Act of 1948, as amended, I find it to be in the national interest that the quota for Cuba under the Sugar Act of 1948, as amended, for the balance of calendar year 1960 shall be 39,752 tons, raw value, plus the sugar certified prior to July 3, 1960, for entry but not yet entered, or withdrawn from warehouse, for consumption:

NOW, THEREFORE, I, DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER, President of the United States of America, acting under and by virtue of the authority

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(EXECUTIVE SECRETARY FOR White House)

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vested in me by section 408(b) of the Sugar Act of 1948, as amended, and section 301 of title 3 of the United States Code, and as President of the United States:

1. Do hereby determine that in the national interest the quota for Cuba pursuant to the Sugar Act of 1948, as amended, for the balance of calendar year 1960 shall be 39,752 tons, raw value, plus the sugar certified prior to July 3, 1960, for entry but not yet entered, or withdrawn from warehouse, for consumption; and

2. Do hereby delegate to the Secretary of Agriculture the authority vested in the President by section 408(b)(2) and section 408(b)(3) of the Sugar Act of 1948, as amended, such authority to be exercised with the concurrence of the Secretary of State.

This proclamation shall become effective immediately upon publication in the Federal Register.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the Seal of the United States of America to be affixed.

DONE at the City of Washington this sixth day of July in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and sixty, and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and eighty-fifth.

(SEAL)

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER

By the President:

DOUGLAS DILLON

Acting Secretary of State

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IMMEDIATE RELEASE

July 6, 1960

James C. Hagerty, Press Secretary to the President

THE WHITE HOUSE

STATEMENT BY THE PRESIDENT

I have today approved legislation enacted by the Congress which authorizes the President to determine Cuba's sugar quota for the balance of calendar year 1960 and for the three-month period ending March 31, 1961. In conformity with this legislation I have signed a proclamation which, in the national interest, establishes the Cuban sugar quota for the balance of 1960 at 39,752 short tons, plus the sugar certified for entry prior to July 3, 1960. This represents a reduction of 700,000 short tons from the original 1960 Cuban quota of 3,119,655 short tons.

This deficit will be filled by purchases from other free world suppliers.

The importance of the United States Government's action relating to sugar quota legislation makes it desirable, I believe, to set forth the reasons which led the Congress to authorize and the Executive to take this action in the national interest.

Normally about one-third of our total sugar supply comes from Cuba. Despite every effort on our part to maintain traditionally friendly relations, the Government of Cuba is now following a course which raises serious question as to whether the United States can, in the long-run, continue to rely upon that country for such large quantities of sugar. I believe that we would fail in our obligation to our people if we did not take steps to reduce our reliance for a major food product upon a nation which has embarked upon a deliberate policy of hostility toward the United States.

The Government of Cuba has committed itself to purchase substantial quantities of goods from the Soviet Union under barter arrangements. It has chosen to undertake to pay for these goods with sugar -- traded at prices well below those which it has obtained in the United States. The inescapable conclusion is that Cuba has embarked on a course of action to commit steadily increasing amounts of its sugar crop to trade with the Communist bloc, thus making its future ability to fill the sugar needs of the United States ever more uncertain.

It has been with the most genuine regret that this Government has been compelled to alter the heretofore mutually beneficial sugar trade between the United States and Cuba. Under the system which has existed up to this time, the people of Cuba, particularly those who labor in the cane fields and in the mills, have benefited from the maintenance of an assured market in the United States, where Cuban sugar commands a price well above that which could be obtained in the world market. These benefits also reached many others whose livelihood was related to the sugar industry on the island.

The American people will always maintain their friendly feelings for the people of Cuba. We look forward to the day when the Cuban Government will once again allow this friendship to be fully expressed in the relations between our two countries.

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